had lived outside the village and returned to the home of her mother, a traditional midwife, for delivery. Eight other women who were delivered by the same midwife observed (2)juu (1)faj. Two of these 5 women who, by using a hot ashes chamber, ventured to take a step away from the tradional practice were non-Thai (Chinese and Mon). Another, a woman aged 40, was having her 12th child. When we interviewed this woman during pregnancy she said she expected to lie by the fire, but when we visited her after the baby was born she was using a hot ashes chamber. The wife of one of the school teachers, who had observed the traditional (2)juu (1)faj with her first 5 children, said she found "the new way" more convenient; but by using it she had incurred the displeasure of some of the older women, especially her grandmother. 846

Activity and bathing. - Activity appeared to be rather limited during the postpartum period, but the respondents said they could move about to get some things for themselves, to eliminate, etc. We saw women sit up on the plank which served as bed to nurse the baby, change the cloths under it, and help to weigh and measure it (i.e. to assist us). Because of the warmth of the fire, and to avoid the smoke, the women turned from side to side frequently.

Bathing was customary during the postpartum rest period. For the first three days this was one of the midwife's responsibilities in care of the mother (Hanks, 1959). [315] [759]

Medications. - The 46 women who told us about medications used after childbirth had a total of 63 medicines; i.e., many used more than one kind. With one exception these were taken internally, and all preparations taken internally were mixed with alcoholic liquor (28% alcohol). Of the medications used, only one was prescribed from the Health Center, 4 were home remedies, and the remainder commercial preparations.[1] Two popular brands, snake brand and (1)jaa (1)dauaung, accounted for 60 per cent of the total. 846 278

Milk stimulation. - As already noted, lying by the fire was thought to be favorable to milk secretion. One woman commented that, since she was not a good milk producer, she must lie by the fire more than 7 days. Six women spoke of the hot water which they drank during the postpartum rest period as good for milk production. A large majority of the women mentioned taking (1)kaeaeng (1)liang, a broth made with dried 853

1. According to the label, some of these were supposed to be useful for menstrual and other complaints, as well as for childbirth. Some were even recommended for treatment of various disorders in men as well as women.

7: Janlekha X-4,5 (1948-1953)p956 AO7 Central Thai AO7
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On the other hand, there are scores of items that have to be bought for daily consumption. These are: (a) Food -- fish, fish sauce, shrimp paste, meat, coconut, onions, garlic, dried chili, curry essence, limes, tamarind, palm sugar, white sugar, salt, and cookies: (b) Stimulant -- dried areca, betel, lime, tobacco, tobacco binder, and liquor; (c) Clothing; (d) Medicine; (e) Soap; (f) Fuel -- Kerosine, matches, charcoal, and fire wood. The list includes only standard items appearing on our check list. Actually, there are more of such items as coffee, tea, lemonade, coca-cola, and pepsi-cola. Articles that are bought but do not appear on the check list for ordinary household expenses for certain technical reasons which will be discussed in the section on consumption later in this chapter are building materials, machinery, farm equipment, furniture and household utensils.

The Operator's Remuneration and Measures of Success

From almost the beginning of the study of farm management in the United States, much effort has been given to measuring the success of farming businesses, or of farm-family undertakings or enterprises, and then of correlating various factors with these, such as size of business, yields per acre or per animal, or work-efficiency measured perhaps as crop acres per man or per horse or per tractor, with a view to discovering some general farm management principles or rules for a farmer or farm family to follow in becoming more successful. Black, Clawson, Sayre and Wilcox give the